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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 22, 1875. NUMBER 27.

The North Carolinian
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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

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Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
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SUPERIOR COURT.

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Near the Canal Bridge.
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January 1st, 1875.

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He invites a call from every one.

Christmas Coming.

Feathery flakes are dancing, dancing,
In the gray morn's frosty gleam;
Heralds they of reindeer prancing
From the gardens of our dream—
From the bright land of the elf king,
Where the bonbons gayly grow
Just like sweets of summer gardens,
When the tulips smile in row.

Feathery flakes are falling, falling,
From the skies in softest way,
And between are voices calling,
"Soon it will be Christmas day."
Don't you know how in the springtime,
Wintry snows are scattered wide,
Ere the lovely purple blossoms
Dare to peep from where they hide.

Feathery flakes are sifting, sifting,
Through the chill December air—
Here, and there, and yonder drifting,
Making everything more fair;
Laying whiter folds than linen
On the houses and the trees,
Softer than the richest damask
Spread our dainty guests to please.

Soon the bonbons will be falling
As the flakes have fallen to-day,
And the children will be calling
To their patron saint so gay,
"Ah! we know when came the snowflakes,
You would come, dear Santa Claus;
For we always (you remember)
Know the wind's way by the straws."

Soon the trees, as fair as any
That elves have wreathed with snow,
Will be planted—oh! so many,
In our better homes—and lo!
Something better far than snowflakes
Shall be hung about their green—
Candies, toys, and fairy tapers,
Lighting up the merry scene.

And the children, dancing, dancing,
Till all tired their little feet,
Shall, with half-shut eyes up glancing,
Wonder: "Why is life so sweet?"
And some tender voice shall whisper—
Flake-like falling from above—
"Christmas is so sweet, my darling,
Just because its king is love!"

—*Mary E. Dodge.*

CHUBBY RUFF'S DREAM.

A Christmas Story.

Chubby Ruff was a newsboy—as merry-hearted a little fellow as ever carried the evening papers about the streets.

It was the day before Christmas, and I am afraid that Chubby spent a good deal of time at the windows of the stores that he ought to have devoted to business. At any rate, the clocks were striking eleven at night, the streets were getting empty, the shopkeepers were putting up their shutters, and Chubby had six papers left unsold when he entered a certain notion store on the corner and walked up to the counter. The customers had all gone, and the clerks, a little tired and cross, were perparing to leave.

"Clear out!" growled one of them to Chubby. "Off with you!"

"Don't speak till you're spoken to, young man," said Chubby.

"We don't want any papers, I tell you," growled the clerk again, as Chubby drew the bundle from under his arm.

"Oh, you don't! Then I shall feel easy about 'em," retorted Chubby, laying them down on the counter.

"What do you want, any way?" asked another clerk, a little more graciously.

"A bull dog," answered Chubby, confidentially; "is that one for sale?"

A general laugh followed, during which Mr. Marsh, the proprietor of the store, came from his office, buttoning up his great coat.

"Well, my lad," said he, pleasantly, "what can we do for you?"

"I'm looking for Christmas presents, sir."

"Going to give mother something, eh?"

"No, sir; she's dead."

"Father, perhaps?"

"He's dead, too."

"Brothers or sisters, then?"

"Haven't any in the world, sir."

"Who, then?"

"Why, you see, Mr. Marsh, I haven't anybody to give presents to, and there isn't anybody to give presents to me, so though I'd give myself one."

"Capital plan," said the merchant; "capital. So you know my name, eh? What's yours?"

"Chubby Ruff, sir."

"Chubby Ruff. Good again. Chubby Ruff gives Chubby Ruff, his sole surviving relative, a Christmas present, as a mark of his esteem! Very good. Come this way, Chubby, and let us look over the stock. You can go," said he to the clerks; "I'll wait on this customer."

And no millionaire driving to the store that day in his splendid carriage, no grand lady in her laces and silks has been more politely served than Chubb Ruff was by Mr. Marsh. It is safe to say, also, that no one had been happier in his purchase than Chubby was when he received in exchange for his pocketful of nickels the very thing that he most wanted to give himself—a shiny red sled, striped with gilt, and adorned with a picture of a reindeer at full speed.

"You're very kind, sir," said Chubby, gratefully, as he turned to go.

"I don't know as I am," said Mr. Marsh, "though it's a time to show kindness now. Do you know what Christmas is, Chubby?"

"Oh, yes, sir. I learned that at the mission. It's Jesus' birthday."

"Yes, yes. Well, we must be kind for His sake. Where do you live, Chubby?"

"Nowhere."

"But where do you stay? Where do you sleep?"

"Well, sir, generally, I sleep down at the Hall. We pay five cents for a bed there. But when I haven't any five cents, I know where there's a big crockery crate full of straw, and I crawl in there."

"How about to-night?"

"Well, you see I paid all my money for my sled, so I shall sleep in the crate."

"Not by considerable, my brave fellow! Here's half a dime for your lodging. No, stop; you shall sleep here. Mike!" he called to the watchman, "put a rug down by the stove for this boy to sleep on, and find something to throw over him. Good-night, Chubby."

"Good-night, Mr. Marsh."

"Take good care of him, Mike."

"All right, sir."

Chubby Ruff had a dream as he lay asleep on the rug before the stove. If he had not dreamed, my story would have been shorter; or perhaps I should never have told it at all. Chubby dreamed that he was wandering about the streets at night with six papers under his arm, and drawing his new sled. It was very late; the shops were all shut, and there was not a soul in the streets, not even a watchman. Chubby was trying to find the crockery crate, but he could not; and the more he looked for it the further off he got, and the more bewildered and tired he grew. At last he sat down on his sled in despair, and feeling a good deal more like crying than anything else he could think of. That, however, he determined not to do, come what would.

"Just then he heard sleigh bells—the tiniest, dreamiest little tinkle that he ever heard in his life—and in a moment up cantered eight reindeer, just like the one on his sled, only no bigger than grayhounds, drawing a sleigh made of pearl and tortoise shell, with silver thills and gold runners, in which sat Santa Claus himself, a funny old fellow, dressed from head to foot in shaggy gray fur, and looking fat and stumpy enough to be Chubby's own brother. As he dashed by Chubby called out:

"Hello, you! I say, mister, gi' me a hitch!"

"Whish-sh-sh!" said Santa; and the eight reindeers stopped as quick as a wink, and stood stamping and knocking their horns together in the most impatient manner. "Who's that calling?" cried the little man, standing up and looking all about.

"I did," said Chubby, a little frightened, stepping out into the clear moonlight.

"Oh, you did? Yes, a boy, of course! I might have known it was a boy. Can't stop to talk. Got miles and miles to ride. Call around day after to-morrow if you want anything."

"I only wanted to ask you"—

"Yes, yes; I know. You want to ask about presents. It's all right, all right. List all made out. Goods packed and labeled. Couldn't change anything now. Run right home and go to bed; there's a good lad."

"I haven't any home," said Chubby; "I'm going to sleep in the crate back o' the lamp store, and I just wanted a hitch; that's all, sir."

"A hitch! That's a fine idea! Why, your sled would be smashed to pieces, and your neck broken, in no time. What's your name?"

"Chubby Ruff."

"'Tisn't on my list; that's a fact. Haven't any home, hey?"

"No, sir."

"Wish I'd brought one or two along, I declare. I'd give you one in a minute. Well, jump in here. I'll give you a ride, any way."

"What shall I do with my sled?" asked Chubby.

"Put it in the magic box." And Santa lifted up the velvet cushion of the seat. "See there!" said he. And Chubby looked in, and saw a deep box full of miniature Christmas presents. There were rocking-horses of the size of a baby's thumb; and dolls no bigger than pin-heads; and tops, balls, books, games, candies, suits of clothes—everything you could think of—but all so very little! "That's the way I carry my load," said Santa. "When I put anything in there it shrinks right up. When I take it out again it is as big as ever." And sure enough, he dropped in Chubby's sled, and it changed in an instant to the size of your little finger-nail. "Now we're off," said he. "Tait!"

The reindeers gave a bound, and up they went, sleigh, Santa, Chubby and all, to the roof of the nearest house. Santa filled his pack from the magic box, and disappeared down a chimney. In a quarter of a minute out he popped again, like a jumping-jack, hissed to his team, and with one spring they had cleared the street and landed in the next block. Again Santa filled his pack and skipped through a scuttle.

And so he went on with his work—now here, now there; now on the roofs, now down in the streets; now entering by the chimneys or scuttles, now climbing through the windows. The reindeers did wonders. They seemed to understand the whole thing as well as Santa himself, and made the wildest leaps without hesitation or mistake. Sometimes, when they were flying through the air, Chubby would think they were surely going to be dashed to pieces, and would shut his eyes in terror; but they always came out right.

The magic box seemed to be inexhaustible. Santa Claus filled his pack from it hundreds of times, until, as he told Chubby, he had taken forty carloads of presents from it. He would reach in and pick up a little mite of a thing—a tip-cart, perhaps, or a drum—that he could hold between his thumb and finger, when, presto! the instant it came out of the box it would be as big as ever. Chubby never grew tired of watching these changes, and often laughed outright to see what looked like a wooden mosquito suddenly swell out into a wooden ox or an elephant.

Sometimes, as Santa was loading his pack, he would tell Chubby who the different gifts were for, and what sort of people they were. And Chubby was greatly perplexed to find that many of the nicest things were for very naughty children, and that many of the most costly things were for the rich, who did not need them, while good boys and girls were often put off with a very meager gift, and the poor, too, often with nothing at all. But when he asked Santa about it, the old man shook his head, and said that he could not go into that question then; that it had perplexed wiser folks than Chubby; and that he did not rightly understand it himself.

"There is one other question I should like to ask," said Chubby.

"What is it?"

"I should like to know why your pack seems sometimes to be very light when there are heavy things in it, and very heavy when there are light things in it."

"Now you have hit upon my greatest secret," said Santa.

"Oh, don't tell me, if you would rather not," said Chubby.

"I don't mind telling you," Santa replied, "though I never mentioned it before. You see our sort of people have different weights and measures from what you sort of people have. Things are light and heavy to us, according to how much they are good for. Now, here is a package marked Sam Rothschild. It contains a chest of tools, a pair of skates, a croquet set, and so on—all what you would call heavy articles. But to me the whole concern doesn't weigh as much as a good sized goose quill, because they will do the unhappy, discontented, unreasonable Sam no good at all. But here is a bundle marked Tommy Jones, containing a tippet and pair of mittens knit by his grandmother, a new knife from his mother, and a sugar heart from his little sister Meg—all what you would call light things, you see; yet they are so heavy to me that I fairly stagger under them, for I know they'll make Tom so happy that he can hardly contain himself. Why, it seems to me I'm carrying about five tons of happiness in that bundle."

And sure enough, Santa had all that he could do to lift Tommy's presents into the pack, but tossed Sam's in as if they were so much thistle-down. Chubby noticed something more than fatigue in the old man's look as he came slowly back with his empty pack. He was troubled about something that was very plain.

"Did we take everything out of the magic box, Chubby?" he asked.

"Everything but my sled," said Chubby. "Don't you know we picked a violin and a pair of copper-toed shoes out of the crack in the left hand corner?"

"So we did," said Santa; "and fished that miscrocope out of the nail-hole on the right."

Yet he looked the box all over again, holding his lantern close down, and hunting every corner. There was nothing there but Chubby's sled.

"Have you lost anything?" said Chubby.

"No; but there's poor Phil, the lame boy, in the next house. I wish I had brought something for him."

"I suppose he couldn't use a sled, if he's lame?" said Chubby.

"Just the thing he wants. Then his big brother Jack could draw him to school. But we haven't one for him, that's clear."

"There's mine," said Chubby.

"What are you thinking of?" said Santa Claus.

"I was thinking," said Chubby, "of what Mr. Marsh said when he was so kind to me in the store. He said it was a time to do good for Jesus' sake, because Christmas was Jesus' birthday; and I should like to do some good for His sake; and I think He would like to have me give Phil the sled; and I would like to, too. It would be a real Christmas present, then; and I should like to see how it would be then."

Santa looked at Chubby for a moment with glistening eyes. Then he stooped and took the sled from the magic box. It was the heaviest load he had carried that night, and Chubby saw how he staggered under it as he walked off with it toward Phil's house. When he came back he walked very briskly, and the sober look was gone from his face.

"Chubby," said he, "would you like a home for a Christmas present?"

"I should like it very much, if it was a good one," said Chubby.

Santa Claus took his seat and spoke to his reindeer. Off they went like a shot, through miles and miles of streets, turning corners, crossing bridges, never slackening their pace for an instant till they came to a handsome old mansion on the outskirts of the city. Here, at a "whish-sh-sh" from their master, they stopped still.

"This is the place," said Santa. "Climb into my pack."

Chubby climbed in.

"Am I very heavy?" he asked.

"As heavy as an elephant," said Santa. "I can't carry you. I'm glad of it, though; it's a sign they're going to like you."

"What shall I do, then?"

"Carry yourself."

"Which way?"

"Up the rain-spout."

Santa climbed nimbly up, and Chubby followed him as well as he could; but when he got about thirty feet from the ground his strength began to fail, and he felt sure he would have to drop. He looked up and saw Santa looking down at him over the edge of the roof.

"Climb a little higher," said he, "and you can reach my hand."

"I can't," said Chubby; and with that he woke up.

It was broad daylight. Mike was taking down the shutters, and Mr. Marsh, who had just come in, stood by the stove looking down at Chubby.

"It was only a dream, after all," said Chubby, jumping up and rubbing his eyes.

"What was a dream?" asked Mr. Marsh. "Will you tell it to me?"

Chubby related the dream, and Mr. Marsh listened with great interest, all the time studying Chubby's face, and thinking very hard.

"There's stuff in him, that's clear," said the merchant to himself.

"What, sir?" said Chubby.

"Chubby," said Mr. Marsh, "do you like selling papers for a living?"

"It's the best I can do, sir?"

"But suppose I could help you to do something better—to become a merchant, for instance?"

"I should like that very much, sir."

"Well, I've been thinking about it since last night, Chubby, and I have taken a notion that you might make a pretty fair merchant. If it would suit you, I am"—

"O, it would suit me, sir, I'm sure."

"Well, then, I'll give you a place right here in my store."

"You're very kind, sir."

"That remains to be seen. I may be doing you a kindness, and I may be doing myself one; perhaps both; perhaps neither. We can tell better by-and-bye."

And so it was arranged that Chubby should become a clerk in the store; and better still, that he should, for the present at least, board in Mr. Marsh's family.

"And how about the sled?" asked Mr. Marsh.

"I think, sir," said Chubby, "that I would like to do with it as I did in the dream, and give it to somebody that needs it more than I do."

"Do you know such a one?"

"Oh, yes, sir. There's limping Peter, that used to belong to our club, and got run over by a dray. I shall give it to him."

And so Chubby Ruff's dream came true—the best part of it, at least. He got a Christmas present of a home, and began his more prosperous life by doing a little good for Jesus' sake.

Diphtheria in the Thumbs.

Among the various freaks of that terrible disease, diphtheria, which has made such ravages among children in Jersey City within the past few months, is one lately developed in the case of a little daughter of Mr. James Scull. The child is about five years of age, and was taken sick with diphtheria. A day or two previous to the attack she had broken the skin on the back of both her thumbs. Dr. E. W. Pyle, the attending physician, found the child had all the symptoms of diphtheria, with the exception of the formation of a membrane in the throat. But this membrane was formed on the back of each thumb over the places where the skin had been abraded. The doctor, becoming interested in this strange freak of the disease, removed the diseased membranes from the thumbs, when others immediately succeeded in the same places. He then examined the membrane as it appeared on the child's thumbs under the microscope, and found it to be in every particular like that which in this disease usually forms in the throat or in some of the air passages.

He took a membrane from the throat of another little daughter of Mr. Scull, who was then sick, and has since died with diphtheria, and comparing it with that taken from her sister's thumb, found them precisely alike. The little girl who had been the subject of this singular development, as the disease advanced from one stage to another, still continued to show symptoms of diphtheria, having paralysis of the soft palate and lower extremities, being unable to either move or speak for several days. She at length began to grow convalescent, however, and recovered, being again able to walk about and talk the same as before her sickness, while the sores on the back of her thumbs are entirely healed up. Dr. Pyle is of the opinion that the course taken by the disease in this case is a strong argument in favor of the opinion which many medical men hold that diphtheria is not wholly, if it is indeed chiefly, a disease of the throat and organs of respiration.

Salt and Its Uses.

Hall's Journal of Health thus sums up some of the many uses of salt: It will cure sick headache, make cream freeze, make the butter come, take ink-stains out of cloth of any kind, kill worms, kill worms, make the ground cool; so it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, etc. It will ease the itching pain caused by irritating skin diseases, like hives, itch, etc. It will produce vomiting or stop it, as you like; and many other things too numerous to mention. All pure salt will do this to a certain degree, but sea salt is the most effectual in its action.

POISONS IN AGRICULTURE.

A Paper Read Before the American Health Association by R. C. Kedzie.

In this contest with insect foes the farmer often finds poisons the most ready means of defense, but great care should be exercised in the use of such agents. Not only the immediate benefits, but also the remote and contingent consequences demand attention. A safe insect poison should combine the following properties: First, it should, in small quantity, effectually destroy the insect; second, it should be easy to apply; third, it must not injure the crop in any way or endanger the health of the consumer of the crop; fourth, it must not injure any succeeding crop; fifth, it must not injure the health of the person who applies it; sixth, it should be easily distinguished from other substances in use on the farm and in the household. No substance has yet been found which combines all these qualities. Mr. Kedzie's paper was confined to the consideration of the arsenical poisons, viz.: "white arsenic," arsenate of soda, and paris green, and after pointing out the dangers from their use and the influence of arsenic on plant-life, citing the experiments of Prof. Edmund Davy, and counter-experiments of Ogston, of Danbeny and Brodie, also the experiments of McMurtrie, of the department of agriculture, he considered the questions: Will paris green poison plants? Will it reappear in those parts of plants used for food? Used in large quantity it may kill the potato vines, but does not reappear in the potato tuber. Such potatoes have been used for years in large quantities, but no case is known of poisoning by their use. Direct inquiries made by the Michigan State board of health resulted in answers from more than 1,000 clerks of local boards of health, and in 1873 only five clerks reported cases of poisoning by the use of paris green. By further examination it was found that in the cases reported no one was poisoned by eating the potato, but only by careless handling of the paris green. When paris green is applied to wheat during its period of growth, or is present in the soil on which wheat is grown from having been applied to a previous crop, the arsenic did not appear in the grain, and thus injure or destroy its value as food, nor was it found in the straw. Experiments with cabbage raised on soil dressed last year with paris green to destroy potato beetle showed no arsenic in the cabbage. To the questions: What becomes of paris green in the soil? Why does it not reappear in vegetables, nor poison our wells and fountains? The reply that it is insoluble in pure water is not enough, for it is sensibly soluble in the natural agricultural solvents. The paper, in discussing these questions, cites many experiments to show the action of the soil on chemical substances, and particularly on paris green, which established that paris green after three months' contact with the soil, does not exist as aceto-arsenite of copper; that the material had not washed out of the soil, and that the arsenic comported itself, so far as solubility is concerned, as it would if it existed in the form of basic arsenite of iron. The conclusions drawn are that paris green being a deadly poison should be handled with extreme care, as inhalation of the dust by contact of the material with sores and raw surfaces, and even by contact with moist and perspiring surfaces, it may produce dangerous effects; that while classed as an insoluble substance, paris green becomes soluble to a sensible degree by the action of what may be called the natural agricultural solvents, of which carbonic acid and the solvent action of the minute roots of plants may be regarded as the most active; that solutions of arsenious acid and of arsenites tend to pass into an insoluble condition in the soil, in which arsenic is insoluble by the natural agricultural solvents; that while other agents may assist in fixing arsenious acid in the soil, the hydrated oxide of iron is probably the most potent factor in producing this insoluble condition; that enough of this oxide is present in all fertile soils to render inert a comparatively large amount of arsenic, and that it is to this agent that we probably owe our safety when paris green is applied to the soil. When paris green is applied to the soil in such quantity that the hydrated oxide of iron present in such soil is not sufficient to speedly change it to the inert condition, we should expect this agent to injure the health, or even destroy the life of the plant. The limit of safety would naturally vary with varying composition of soils. Mr. McMurtrie places the limit in one instance at nine hundred pounds to the acre, a quantity vastly in excess of any requirements as an insect poison. Finally, the power of the soil to remove from solution and hold in an insoluble form arsenious acid and arsenites, will protect the water supply from deadly contamination by this agent, unless the poison is used in excess of any requirements as an insect destroyer.

Making Christmas Presents.

A very old practice and one still respected is that of giving presents. The practice is as old as the visit of the three kings, Melchior, Jasper, and Balthazar, to the manger. How pleasant this custom is can be attested any day. Stop at any street cornor during Christmas week and watch the crowds that hurry past. They are hastening to spend money, not to make it, and their countenances plainly indicate how much pleasure there is in planning the innocent deceits and gay surprises which add so much to every Christmas gift. And the joy with which, on Christmas eve, the mothers steal at midnight to fill their darling's stockings as they dangle from the mantlepiece is only equal by the breathless delight with which in the early morning their children patter barefooted over the floor and feel, for they cannot yet see, to the uttermost stocking toe to discover what Santa Claus has brought them. Fortunately as much Christmas happiness can be bought with a little money as with a great deal. The child is not particular about the costliness of its playthings, and with his elders it is the act of giving as a proof of remembrance and affection which is or ought to be, more valued than the gift itself.

The Narrow Gauge.

A new narrow gauge railroad has been projected which is to extend from Pulaski, seventy-five miles south of Nashville, in Tennessee, to Memphis, and the people living along the proposed line are subscribing so liberally for the work that no doubt is entertained in regard to raising the money for the undertaking. The distance between the two points named is 190 miles, and the estimated cost of the road $1,900,000. At Henderson station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, eighty-six miles from Memphis, an arm is to be thrown out to the Tennesse river in the direction of Nashville. A portion of the road has been graded, and the managers of the enterprise expect to have the whole line under contract next year. This will afford railroad communication to an extensive country, portions of which are rich in mineral resources that only require facilities for cheap transportation to ensure their development.

Victor Hugo has in his dining-room an old chair which belonged to his father, and in which he allows no person to sit.

The Health of Children.

The following letter has been addressed to the New York *Times* by a lady: Already I see with sorrow that diphtheria, that insidious and fatal disease, has taken some young children. There have been several sudden changes in temperature during the past month, and again some very mild and bright days. The winter has not "set in." But is not such variable weather more dangerous than the steady cold? This is the time to watch carefully those tender little children; to notice if the temperature be mild or cool before sending them from a heated house into the street, to clothe them comfortably, to cover the little legs, not only with stockings and gaiters, but with skirts which will hang as near to the ground as may be without impeding the little feet.

Whence came and what retains the fashion of leaving unclad or half-clad the lower limbs of delicate human beings? Adults are well covered, so there is no use in habituating children to be otherwise. Our men do not wear Scotch kilts. Why should young boys have their knees exposed to cold, which, if it do not produce prominent local disease, weakens the joints and impairs symmetry and strength in after life? Do parents consider how damp and chilly the ground becomes at this season, and how undesirable it is for the tiny feet to stand long in the park and squares, not circulating their blood by exercise, but only inhaling the somewhat frosty air, and receiving a chill from the ground as they stand or sit by the benches on which their respective nurses congregate? Little ones need a short airing in the sunshine at this season. It is better to take two a day than one protracted lounge; and it should not be too much trouble for a mother to notice which will be the least windy direction for the walk. A sensible unfashionable costume may save children suffering and parents sorrow. But who can expect care for the children's limbs, when women take none of their own heads? Who has a bonnet for winter that shields more than the crown of the head? Ask any physician what nerves are exposed to the keen air, on the temples, unshaded even by the hair; behind the ears, unprotected by a ribbon string; on the brow and top of the head, whence the hat is set far back. Men's hats are more protection than these scraps of millinery, and even their short hair more covering to the temples and throat than is allowed by the present style of head-dressing. But our girls are brave, and will bear neuralgia, earaches, throat diseases, even paralysis of the brain, rather than clothe any precious organ which is decreed by fashion to be uncovered. Mothers and children will mourn the end, which they will not use the means to avert, and may find that a pound of cure does not compensate for an ounce of prevention.

New York Horse Market.

An exchange, speaking of the New York horse market, says: Agents are constantly employed by the city dealers to travel through the country buying up horses wherever they can be bought from the farmers at such prices as the state of the market here will warrant, attending all the public sales, and when they have bought horses enough to load a car or two shipping them by railway to the city. Some make a specialty of trading in certain grades of animals; that is to say, some stables deal almost altogether in work horses for the street railroads and omnibuses; others in roadsters, carriage horses, matched teams and trotters. The work horses for the railways range from fifteen to fifteen and a half hands in height, and are taken there at not less than five years of age. If younger than that their feet have not yet matured sufficiently to withstand the constant traveling over the pavements. Not many are brought that are over eight years of age. The supply comes principally from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri. The animals are worth here from $140 to $160. Formerly Canada contributed a large share of this kind of stock, but the custom duties and our "rag" money together have rendered the importation so unprofitable that it has almost entirely ceased.

Horses for trucks, carts and similar heavier work are mostly from sixteen to seventeen hands high, and are, in the main, from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, their value varying from $175 to $250, some selling as high as $300, according to appearance and quality.

Matched teams of carriage horses for private use are from New York State, Ohio, Kentucky and Vermont, and can hardly be said to have any fixed market value. They are sold at prices ranging from $500 to $600 all the way up to $2,000 or $3,000, and when extraordinary speed is combined with size and style the prices asked and obtained are without limit. Trotters, that is to say, horses that are able to trot a mile in three minutes or less, are obtained from pretty much the same localities as carriage horses, and each second that a horse is able to take off his time below two minutes and a half may be said to add $1,000 to his value. Canada is still largely a contributor. Regarding trotters, it may be as well to remark what may seem to most people to be passing strange, that while few of the remarkably fast ones are good looking fewer still are sound, many of them are both ugly in appearance and unsound even to lameness.

Russian Sables.

The most fashionable of all furs is the Russian sable—the skin of the Mustela zibellina, which is about three or four times as large as the common weazel, to which family it belongs. A choice skin of the sea otter or the black fox may command a higher price than one of the Russian sable, but the cost of the latter will be relatively greater on account of its smaller size. The fur of the Russian sable is brown in summer, with some gray spots on the head, and may be distinguished from all other furs by the hairs turning and lying equally well in any direction. In winter, when the animal is usually taken, the color of the fur is a beautiful black. The darkest skins are the most valuable. In its natural condition the fur has a bloomy appearance, but dyed sables generally lose their gloss and the hairs become twisted or crisped. Sometimes the skins are blackened by being smoked, but the deception

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN. :::::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1875.

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OUR HOLIDAY GREETING.

Before the next issue of our paper the Christmas holidays will be here and a New Year will usher in. We therefore take this occasion to reach out our hands and say to our thousands of readers, may you merrily and happily enjoy them both. As for Christmas, everything that can be said about it has been said long and long ago. It is the oldest and newest of narratives—as old as Christianity—for it is the story of the Christian faith. It has been a part of our civilization. And while in the higher sense it brings no duty and no opportunity that do not belong to other days—because charity, humanity, peace and kindliness of feeling really belong to all seasons—yet it has become an honored custom to allow our virtues to have their anniversaries even as we concede them to our patriotism. Indeed our lives are so much a contest and so many of us regard living as passing from fort to fort and storming masked batteries, that it is well we should have a season of truce.

The Old Year is near its close. If there was less of sunshine in it than we had hoped at the beginning, let us not lose courage and dream of nothing but gloom and disaster now, but on the contrary let us bury the broken idols as far out of sight as possible. The future always brings us sorrow enough without treasuring up the bitter memories of the past. We can be buoyant in thought and glad for a day if no longer. As we know not what to-morrow will bring, why not hope that it will come with glad tidings instead of a messenger of disappointment? Then let us give one week at least out of the fifty-two to the renewal of ties, to the exchange of pleasant greetings and to the regilding of the wings of hope. If we have been neglectful of those whom we once took a warm interest in, if we have been estranged from loving hearts, if we have measured words with our enemies, let us bear in mind that we are taught that Charity, Love and Peace reigns beyond the blue, that our steps bend thither, and that sooner or later the memory of chilling good byes and angry disputes must be given to oblivion.

With these feelings animating us we repeat that we wish every reader of the NORTH CAROLINIAN the merriest of holidays and the happiest of New Years!

AN HONEST ADMINISTRATION.

President GRANT is the enemy of corruption and fraud. In respect to dishonest officials he has laid it down as the policy of his Administration "let no guilty man escape." And he has called men into his Cabinet who will see that this policy is carried out.

Gen. BRISTOW, the Secretary of the Treasury, is driving all corruption to the wall. He has not only made the Whiskey thieves all tremble but he is rapidly breaking up the entire Ring.

Judge PIERREPONT, the Attorney General, is proving to be the right man in the right place. He is bending every energy of his great mind and office to bringing the guilty to trial and punishment.

MARSHAL JEWELL, the Post Master General, is a model officer. Both the party and the country may well feel proud of him.

Ex-Senator CHANDLER, the Secretary of the Interior, is making matters uncomfortably warm for the Indian Ring. He is possessed of the exact qualities needed at the head of his Department, and he will hold matters level while he has control of its affairs.

And yet the man to whom these honest and faithful officials owe their places is denounced by the unscrupulously partisan Democratic press as corrupt. But the good sense of the American people is not deceived by such nonsense.

LET US HAVE IT.

The friends and advocates of the Democratic party have had a great deal to say about the wonderful things the Democratic House is going to do in the way of investigating the manner in which public affairs have been conducted in the past. They propose to go back to 1861, and hunt every pigeon hole in the various departments for the evidences of Republican fraud. Well why stop at 1861? Why not extend their researches into BUCHANAN'S administration, and show up, by way of comparison, the peculiar feature of Democratic administrations?

We say by all means let us have the investigations. Let the Democrats investigate honestly and thoroughly and the result will be to convince the people that the Republican administrations have been honest and faithful.

Congress adjourned yesterday over to the 4th of January. Thus far but little of public interest has been transacted.

OUR POLITICAL CREED.

We believe in civil and religious liberty; the right to vote for whom we please, without interference from our neighbors; the right to travel or reside in any State, without danger to life, or limb, or property; the right to enjoy every public advantage that tends to the improvement of mankind; the right to make ourselves all that self-development can secure; the right to enjoy free opinion, free speech, free schools, and a free ballot. In a word, we believe that all men, rich or poor, great or small, strong or weak, should have equal protection under the laws of the land, and an equal right to grow in their individuality to the highest stature of manhood that it is possible for them to attain. This is our political creed, and for this reason we favor the Republican party, as the only one that can permit us to enjoy it.

The present circulation of the United States is $374,824,985, in legal tender notes, $41,145,393 in fractional notes, and $348,937,939 in national bank notes. This amounts in the aggregate to $764,908,317, or $19.12 for each individual in the nation, supposing our total population to be 40,000,000. If we add to this the coin in the United States, which is about $150,000,000, it gives a total circulation of $24.05 per capita. In England, where there is $400,000,000 of gold and $195,170,620 of paper in circulation, the amount of currency for each individual is only $15.50; while in France the total paper and coin in circulation is $17,34 per capita. We have thus much more money in circulation than has either France or England, while we do vastly less business. And yet we are told that inflation is necessary.

LIPPINCOTT for 1876; The January number of *Lippincott's Magazine* is already out. It is superb, handsomely illustrated and filled with rich and varied reading. The contents of the number before us are:

The Century—Its Fruits and its Festival. Up the Thames. Lines Written at Venice in October. Sketches of India. Lady Arthur Eildon's Dying Letter. The House on the Beach. A Dead Love. Gentilhomme and Gentleman. Special Pleading. The Atonement of Leam Dundas. Famishing Portugal. At the Old Plantation. Our Monthly Gossip. Literature of the day. The whole number is bright and readable in a high degree, and commends this Magazine strongly to those desiring to subscribe to such a periodical for the coming year. $4.00 per annum. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

In the selection of WM. M. EVARTS as Centennial orator, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW as poet, and RICHARD HENRY LEE as reader of the Declaration, the Commissioners have shown the good sense that has characterized most of their measures. Mr. EVARTS and Mr. LONGFELLOW are eminently capable of representing our culture as its best, and the grandson of the Virginian who moved in the First Congress "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States" is by inheritance well fitted to read the Declaration of Independence.

There is already signs of trouble in the Democratic camp at Washington. The control of the lower branch of Congress has not produced the harmony or assurance of ultimate victory that was fondly hoped for. In the first place it is found that their Speaker, Mr. KERR is not equal to the duties and work of his position, and in the second place the fact that two States, Virginia add Texas have taken the lion's share in the appointment of officers in the House, is causing dissentions and bickerings that will not be easily quieted or reconciled.

Japan will soon be willing to compare postal statistics with any country of its size. Last year there were 25,000 miles of mail routes in operation, an increase of eighty-eight per cent. over the previous year. The number of letters transmitted was 17,000,000, and of newspapers 2,700,000 an increase in the number of newspapers of over 411 per cent, in a single year.

After January Egypt is to be governed by an entirely new system of laws. Heretofore justice has been administered there according to the obscure laws of the Koran. By a decree of the Khedive there is to be substituted on that date what is to be called the the "Egyptian code," founded upon the French laws or, perhaps, more strictly speaking, upon the civil law.

The public debt or the United States was at the highest point in 1866, when it amounted to $2,783,425,879. At the beginning of the present month it amounted to $2,118,397,212, showing a reduction of $665,028,667 in nine years, or an average of nearly $74,000,000 a year.

An editor in the interior insists that times and customs have changed since the days of *his* childhood. When *he* was a baby he was hauled around by the hair of his head, but now the, "little ones" are rolled about in costly baby carriages. And he calls it extravagance!

The New York papers are calling attention to the "draw back on sugar."—*Ex.*

That's nothing. There has been a fearful pull back on 'lasses all summer.

A cotemporary says that "She stoops to conquer" was written before the present style of dress. What's he talking about?

Since Secretary BRISTOW has been prosecuting the Whiskey Rings the Internal Revenue receipts from spirits has largely increased.

Hon. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Third Auditor of the Treasury, will accept our thanks for a copy of his Annual Report.

We are indebted to Hon. Z. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Interior, for a copy of his Report.

The Detroit *Free Press* says it is dis-Kerr-teous to pun on the Speaker's name.

The Elizabeth City Sociables.

MEET EVERY WEEK.

We select a few answers to the questions at the meeting held at Dr. SPEED'S on Wednesday night.

Ques. What is the best way to raise strawberries? Ans. With a spoon.

Ques. Where was the first Astronomical observatory in America established? Ans. At Chapel Hill in North Carolina.

Ques. Why did the Christians reverence Jerusalem? Ans. Because there was consummated the plan of salvation and in it sat the first counsel of the Church of Christ.

Ques. What is the color of winds and storms? Ans. The winds *blew* and the storms *rose*.

Ques. What is the sweetest thing in life? Ans. Contentment.

Ques. Who was the crazy king that invented cards for amusement? Ans. Charles the Fifth of France.

Ques. What nation invented Back Gammon, and from what did it derive its name? Ans. It was invented by the Welsh and called by them back cammon, or "little battle."

Ques. Of what beverage did Julius Cæsar die? Ans. Roman punch, administered by Brutus et als.

Ques. Who first bestowed the title of Prince of Wales upon his eldest son? Ans. Edward I, nicknamed "Longshanks." Having conquered Wales, he assembled the Welsh Chiefs, and they having requested that he should give them for a ruler a Prince born in Wales, he presented to them his second son Edward, an infant who had lately been born in the castle of Caernarron. The death of his eldest son, soon after, made young Edward heir to the crown, and from that time the principality of Wales has given the title to the eldest son of the king of England.

Ques. Who discovered Elizabeth City? Ans. Columbus discovered America and, if at all, I suppose our town was discovered then. I *think* Elizabeth City was *built* instead of being discovered. If we ever get a railroad there will be doubtless be a book published in which all the facts may be obtained.

The Career of Andrew Johnson.

The statesman and patriot has passed away, but his deeds will live after him. What a commentary is his fame on the advantages of an American citizen? Unlettered and unaided, relying upon himself, he advanced step by step from the lowest station in life, to the highest office in the gift of the American people. All this was accomplished by unswerving integrity, dauntless courage, and persevering research. By the exercise of these principals, it is in the power of any poor and friendless boy to attain the same grand result. The same success is attainable in the commercial world as in the political, as is proven in the case of Dr. Tutt's Standard Preparations. He, conscious of their value, labored patiently, and to day no medicine has taken so firm a hold on the public estimation as his Liver Pills. They stand on the topmost round of the healing ladder.

27-2t.

With a thousand pair of eyes peering into every corner of New York and the neighboring cities, and a thousand pair of hands eager to clutch at his throat and that $10,000 reward, still Tweed remains unfound. He is gone, and that is all the shrewdest detective knows. Whether he is hidden in some house in the city, whether he left on a railroad train, or was taken on one of the six or seven steamers that sailed for Europe on the day of his escape, or was stowed away in a steam yacht that was known to have slipped out of the harbor without lights or noise in the mist and fog of that Saturday night, is still a mystery to all but those who aided in his escape.

Only two newspapers were published in this State in the year 1776—the North Carolina Gazette, published at Newbern, and the Cape Fear Mercury, published at Wilmington. Now we have between seventy and eighty.

The squeeze for the small places about the House has commenced at Washington, and is said to be equal to the pressure on Motor Keely's gauge—10,000 pounds to the square inch. "The little pigs are at the gate waiting for the butter cakes."—*Cincinnati Commercial, Ind.*

The flight of Tweed has thrown 36 New York lawyers out of employment right in dead of winter. And it is rather fortunate for them that the city soup houses open next week.—*Norristown Herald.*

It is a bit of forgotten history that Jefferson was formally nominated for the Presidency for third term by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island.

Bourbon Democracy of the pure old-fashioned kind, had a double triumph on Saturday at Washington and New-York—Kerr went in and Tweed went out.—*Philadelphia Press.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

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GOOD NEWS!

THE RAILROAD expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c, at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank County will meet at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Thursday of January 1876, being the 6th (sixth) day of the month for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting Certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will continue two days. All persons desiring to teach a public school in this county, including those now holding Certificates from this Board should be present for examination, as no teacher can receive an order for wages, for a School taught under the present law, from the Public School fund on any Certificate heretofore granted.

Examinations free.

WALTER F. POOL,
Chm'n Board Ex.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 22, 1875.

The best Household Oil in the World
C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY
OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
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Leaves Norfolk every Wednesday night for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Pro-rates with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., and connects with the O. D. S. S. Co., and Clyde Line.

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AT
P. W. MELICK'S FURNITURE STORE,
WATER STREET,
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Corning's German Cologne at P W Melick's

Fine Toilet Soaps at P W Melick's.

Over 25 Tin Safes, best in town, at P W Melick's

About 60 Steads, of various styles at P W Melick's.

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All the Stool Chairs, solid poplar seats at P W Melick's

New cheap bed room sets at P W Melick's

Goods on third story, Prices on the bottom Floor at P W Melick's. 26-2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. WALKER,
WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

Pasquotank County:—In the Superior Court.

Mary Radford, Administratrix of James E. Radford, dec'd Pl'ff.

Against

Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford, Elizabeth Radford, Def'ts.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Benjamin Radford, John Radford, Mary Ann Radford and Elizabeth Radford the Defendants above named if they be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, at the Court to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Monday in February 1876, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, on that day, and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the Relief demanded in the complaint,

Herein fail not, of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court of Pasquotank County.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the foregoing Summons be published in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., for six weeks, notifying them to appear before this Court on First Monday of February, 1876, and plead answer or demur, to the complaint or judgement pro-confesso will be given against them, according to the prayer in the complaint.

The 2nd day of December, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court Pasquotank County.
26—6t.

Eclectic Magazine.
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE,
1876.
THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

The Eclectic reprints the best Essays, Reviews, Scientific Papers, Tales, Stories, Poems, and Biographical Sketches from the whole field of foreign literature, and it commends itself especially to those readers who seek profit, as well as amusement, in solid and healthful literature.

LITERATURE.

In the department of general literature, the Eclectic is unsurpassed by any of the literary monthlies. A class of writers coutribnte to the English periodicals such as rel'com appear in American magazines, and the choicest of their articles are reprodneed in the Eclectic. Among the writers recently represented in its pages are the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Mathew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Robert Buchanan, Leslie Stephen, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennison, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thos. Hardy, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Alexander, and others equally eminent.

SCIENCE.

It is believed that in this department the Eclectic is more comprehensive and complete than any other magazine not exclusively devoted to the subject. Its articles are written by the leading authorities in their special fields; such as Profs. Huxley and Tyndal, Richard Proctor, B. A.; Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, Herbert Spencer, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine.

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There is no branch of literature more important and, at the same time, more generally interesting, than Biography. In this department, therefore, will be found sketches of most of the famous men of the present and past times.

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In this department the best current literature of its class is found; comprising occasional serial novels, but chiefly the short stories and tales, for which the English Magazines are deservedly celebrated.

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The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, and Varieties. These are second to none in point of freshness, variety, and interest.

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No other magazine is so artistically illustrated as the Eclectic. Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving*—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value.

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Every yearly subscriber is entitled to a beautiful Premium Chromo with each publication. The originals were designed and painted expressly for our use, and the Chromos are painted in oil, exactly reproducing, in every detail, the original masterpieces of art.

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Address AGENCY DEPARTMENT, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York. 26—6m.

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An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines. The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1.500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois
Box 2,041. 13-1y.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with BEAUTIFUL *ENGRAVINGS* 20, 30 & 50 cents each. The best opportunity ever offered. Send 15 cts. for a beautifully illustrated Catalogue of subjects.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAMLICO.
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Company.
OF TARBORO, N. C.

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Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property.
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Against Loss or Damage by Fire!
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☞ All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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GRANT & HINTON,
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Commission Merchants,
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HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
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Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL Esq., J. B. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.
23-4t.

1776. A National Family Paper. 1876.

The Great Family Paper of America, the only paper exposing every swindler, quack and humbug, and saving millions to the public, is now ready for the Centennial campaign, and 100,000 more delighted subscribers

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER Is a large eight page 49-column paper. Ledger size, overflowing with charming Stories. Tales, Sketches, Poetry Wit, Humor and Fun. It gives all new Receipts, Rights Secrets, Arts, &c. Has a Children's Department, a Medical Department, Puzzler's Corner, etc., etc. and is a Perfect Family Paper.

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IT COSTS but 75 cents a year and is sent to any Postpaid every where. It is just the paper for every home Southern or Northern. It is not political, religious or sectarian. It waves for all. started in 1865, it has gone on for 13 years, and is read by 50,000 people. You want it some time. Why not now?

Elegant Chromos. We have imported 12 Splendid French Chromos (worth $1.00 each), size 9x11 inches, finely mounted and we offer ANY FOUR of these gems and BANNER a whole year, all free, for $1.00. These are genuine Chromos, suitable for any parlor. 50 other premiums offered

A Last Word to Reader, remember 1876 is our country's centennial. During this one year do take a NATIONAL, patriotic, wideawake paper, one that is for RIGHT and against wrong; one that knows no party, no north, south, east or west; but a paper intended for every reader, one that saves money to its readers by exposing the "tricks and traps" of swindledom; and now is the time. You have put it off too long. Send to-day. Now is the accepted time,

SEE, Only 75 cents secures this great paper a year, with four charming Chromos, only $1.00 6 numbers sent for 15 cents. Specimens (100,000 ready) SENT FREE TO ALL. Send for it NOW. Costs nothing to see it, send TO-DAY to
BANNER PUBLISHING CO.,
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NOW FOR THE GREAT CENTENNIAL.

THE HARVEST IS GOOD!
PROSPERITY ABOUNDS!
TIMES ARE EASY!

And now is the time to Subscribe for
MOORE'S
Rural New-Yorker.
THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED
Agricultural and Family Weekly.

THIS Famous Farm and Fireside Favorite will celebrate the National Centennial by making a better paper than ever, and furnishing its 53 Numbers for 1876, (each worth the price of a yearly copy) postage free, for $2.65—and in clubs of ten or more for only $2.15! This makes it the Cheapest Weekly of its class on the Continent, as it has long been the BEST and MOST POPULAR—in fact, the

STANDARD IN ITS SPHERE.

Moore's Rural has for the past Quarter of a Century been not only the Standard Authority of all branches of Agrisulture, Horticulture and Domestic Affairs, but a Choice, Pure and Unexceptionable Family Paper. Its Founder and Conducting Editor has had over thirty years experience as an Agricultural Journalist and his Associates possesses rare ability and practical and scientific knowledge. The aim is to render the issues of the Rural for 1876 superior to those of any previous year—to make the paper worthy the cordial support of all engaged in rural pursuits, and also an acceptable visitor to families in both Town and Country. It comprises over a dozen distinct departments,—Practical, Scientific and Literary, besides News, the Markets, &c.,—all carefully and ably edited, thus giving a greater variety of useful information and miscellaneous matter, interspersed with illustrations, than any other American Journal. Indeed it is

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And certainly the best one extant for the Farmer, the Horticulturist and Florist, the Stock Grower, the Dairyman and the Housewife. With "Excelsior" for its glorious motto, and "Progress and Improvement" its laudable objects, the "Old Rural" purposes to manifest more enterprise and spirit during the ensuing year than ever before, and hence prove itself in both Style and Contents worthy a largely increased National circulation. That it is the

BEST RURAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY.

Has long been acknowledged, and that it merits a Million of Subscribers is now conceded. Those who know the Rural will subscribe for 1876 without urging, and all others are invited to send for and examine specimens, which are mailed free.

FORM, STYLE, TERMS, &C.

Moore's Rural New-Yorker contains Sixteen Quarto Pages weekly, finely and profusely Illustrated and neatly printed. Only $2.65 per year, $2.15 in clubs of ten or more, postage paid. Now is the time to Subscribe and Form Clubs. Great inducements to Club Agents. Specimens, Premium Lists, &c., sent free. Address,

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The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 743, St. Joseph Mo

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer
Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASIMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

WOOD'S BUILDING,

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,
Builders tools,
Farming Implements;
Cutlery, Wagon
and
Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHERS.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,
Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complere, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in well compare favorably with any where, and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the cultivability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for their products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built from Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement by putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords—is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is nicely cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in high cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

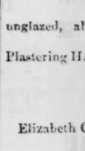
A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navigable River is easy prodnctive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. The too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, and having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 160 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Elizbet City, N. C. Agent.

FRANK M. COOK,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
No. 70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY DEC. 22nd, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Gold at New York 113¼, Cotton 12¼, corn 76 to 78c. At Norfolk cotton 12½c. corn 55c.

We had the pleasure of a call from F. W. BELL Esq., of Bertie, last week. He is a staunch Republican and the most popular man in his county. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention.

Somebody has asked the difference between love and small pox. Our man has tried to explain it. He says if you detect the disease at an early day and try change of air, there is a good chance of complete escape. If our patrons, those subject to either, we mean, don't reward him liberally when he goes around with his subscription, they deserve to have an attack of both.

When we look at this magnificent country of ours and think of the boundless but undeveloped riches all around us, we are sometimes led to marvel that they have been allowed to remain unknown and unutilized so long. Pasquotank has a population of a little over 8,000. With her natural advantages she ought to support and sustain ten times that number. But until we get the rail roads our population will grow less rather than increase.

In obedience to time honored custom and in order that the festivities of Christmas holidays may be fully enjoyed there will be no paper issued from this office next week. Newspaper men, like the rest of mankind, feel the need of a little recreation, and those connected with the CAROLINIAN, from Editor on down to the Devil, are in favor of taking their's about this time of the year So, with the commencement of the season, we all make our bow, hoping to meet our patrons again in two weeks from to-day, which will be the first of January 1876.

It doesn't speak well for a town or community to see too many consumptives as compared with the producers. Drones are an incubus. Too many young men, lounging about with "nothing to do" is a sad sight. Do something. Make tracks somewhere. Invest what capital in pluck and energy you have in some enterprise. Your faculties need bracing out and your manhood needs developing. The world is now full of fellows and does not need more rubbish of that variety. But it has plenty of work and room and honour for the man who has the grit and gumption to do it boldly.

One or two of our cotemporaries have a habit of frequently boasting of the amount of their original matter. Sometimes they are diffusive, but it would be better if they condensed more, lest they didn't spread over so large a portion of the English language at a time, as would oftener say something. As a rule it is surprising how often they just miss it. Brethren of the editorial tribe, you that are addicted to spreading on so much surface, take our advice. You can't cram your ideas a little closer together try and fling them between the jaws of a steam press. Try condense.

The Railroad is still the absorbing question, and how much ought to be voted and in what way is being daily discussed. With the subscription carefully guarded, so carefully that neither the Commissioners on the one hand nor the Railroad Company on the other can possibly squander the bonds or use them in any way except as authorized and voted by the people, we are not opposed to Pasquotank increasing her subscription to Sixty-five Thousand dollars. We are not opposed to it for the reason that it is better, decidedly better for this county to bear this burthen than to be without the railroad and the thousand advantages it will bring in its train. But let the conditions be voted on at the same time the vote is taken on the subscription and let these conditions bind the Forty Thousand dollars when voted. The conditions can be made and binding. On this, as in all things, we insist.

Not a day passes but we are asked what we think the conditions should be and we frankly state them:

Let the payments be made as follows: Forty thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount required to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15 000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk.

Thus protected and guarded we believe that Pasquotank can safely increase her county subscription to $65,000 and raise individual subscriptions to $15,000. Then we think Camden could, on the same conditions, make her subscription at least one-third as large as $20,000 in county and $5,000 in individual subscriptions, and the people of Currituck along and near the line of the road ought to swell the amount $5,000 more. With such a local subscription—the road located and right of way secured—there will be no trouble to find responsible parties to build the road.

The people of Camden don't take a very lively interest in the railroad. The trouble appears to be a lack of confidence.

The indications now are that during the coming month there will be a "brisk trade" in balls, parties and—weddings too. The New Year promises a lively beginning.

JOE TURNER "spoke his piece" in most of the counties East of the Chowan last week. He unloaded here on Wednesday. He was dull, stale and bitter. He didn't attract large audiences.

Local Briefs.

Look out. Leap year is close at hand. Girls to the front. Boys, take a back seat.—"My dear," said a man to his wife the other morning, "if you give me a Christmas present this year, please arrange it so that the bill won't come in till the next month. It's just as well to keep up the illusion for a short time."—From now on 'til Christmas the Turkeys will be gobbling all over town. And then those proud birds of the barn yard will number, who can tell how many, less.—T. W. COSTEN, Register in Bankruptcy, was in this city last week.—The "Sociables" meet this evening at FRANK VAUGHAN'S on Church Street.—The first number of *The Religious Visitor*, Rev. Mr. SIMPSON'S new paper, will appear in a few days.—A Leap year Ball is on the tapis. It will be held at the Albemarle House on the 4th of January. The ladies propose making the Centennial year a lively one.—The story that Mr. PRICE, our excellent Post Master, is about to resign is not true.—R. B. CREECY Esq., has moved to town.—Has the School building question subsided? Do not let it die.—We learn that E. C. ALBERTSON is soon to take charge of the Albemarle House. "NED" has had large experience as a public caterer.—The Money Order business at the Post office here is largely increasing.—It is rumored that there will be an Old Folks Party in town some time during the holidays.—Our Carrier will be around on Christmas morning with his Annual Address. Remember him and make him happy.—Corn still remains low. Only 50 cents a bushel.—Rev. Mr. JONES succeeds Mr. BUTLER as Pastor of the Colored Methodist Church at this place. The latter gentlemen has been located at Hertford.—The best Saloon in the city is kept by DETRICK. He is open hearted and liberal.

Local Port-Folio.

How to get along—have order, system, regularity and promptness. The jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it. Court belles—those who have numerous beaux. The question of the hour—what to get for a Christmas present.

Business Locals.

Fowler's cash store is *the* place for solid bargains.

For your Confectionaries go to Dr. Commander's on Road Street.

Northern Irish potatoes by the bushel or bbl. at the "Fountain Head."

Brodricks & Smith don't have any "clap traps." They sell all goods at bottom prices, don't offer one or two articles at less than cost and make it up on something else. Beware of such games.

Buy your Christmas goods at P. W. Melick's. 2t.

Large new stock of dress goods for the holidays just received by Brodricks & Smith.

Elegant Jersey cranberries at Brodricks & Smith.

Christmas presents, all kinds, heaps of 'em at Brodricks & Smith's.

At Fowler's you will find "just one price and that one price just."

A fine lot of Chromos for sale at this office.

We can supply Frank Leslie, Harper's Weekly, Bazar, Hearth and Home, Scientific American and many of the Monthly Magazines at Publisher's rates. Call early.

TOYS.—The little folks must be amused during the holidays, and Dr. Commander, on Road Street, is preparing for them. He has the largest and best selected stock of toys in the city.

FOR SALE.—A couple of steam boiler, Tube Cleaners. Apply at this office.

SCHR. DANIELS.

Now delivering Oyster Shells at Harney's wharf, and are for sale in lots to suit. Produce at current prices will be taken in Exchange for them.
Dec. 22nd 1875. W. A. Harney Ag't

P. W. Melick is still making improvements and additions to his Store and large additions to his stock. Call and see. 2t.

A LAST WORD.

As unpleasant as it will be justice to ourself will compel us to strike off the names of some of those who do not pay up by the 1st of January. *We must begin the new year on a cash basis.* It is the only way to sustain a newspaper. Friends, think of this matter seriously and do not let *your* names be among the number dropped. We do not want to part company with any of our readers. We have a kindly, fraternal feeling for you all. But self preservation is the first law of newspapers, as well as of nature, and it will be impossible for us to continue our paper on long credit.

Neighboring Counties.

—From Gates we learn that Judge EURE was at Raleigh last week attending a meeting of the Trustees of the University.

—In a neighboring town, we won't say where, the Post Master received a letter addressed "To the prettiest girl in ——." It was whispered about one evening, when the next day his office was besieged by pretty girls, all inquiring for the letter,. He has since received a letter addressed "To the homeliest girl in——." He says he will be obliged to send it to the Dead Letter office as there hasn't been a single caller for it.

—John Holley, of Tyrell county, who was convicted at the Dare county Court for burglary &c., and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of this month has been commuted by the Governor to twenty years imprisonment in the Penetentiary at hard labor. Deputy Sheriff Homer conveyed him to Raleigh last week.

—James M. L. Siterson, of Williamston, Martin county, died of Pneumonia on the 12th inst., aged 40 years. He was formerly a resident of Elizabeth City. He leaves a family and many friends to mourn his loss. He was esteemed by all who knew him.

—Murfreesboro isn't satisfied with having two excellent Female Colleges. The *Enquirer* enumerates a good many other wants, as follows;

"A furniture house, a bank, a good experienced boot and shoemaker, who will keep a good stock of leather, findings, &c., on hand; a good jewelry establishment, a bookstore, a railroad, and a line of telegraph. It needs many other enterprises, &c., but these are among those specially need.

—From Hertford, Perquimans county, we have these items: The store of Frank Winslow caught fire on Saturday but it was soon extinguished. Billie Blanchard died on Sunday. Heart disease. It was he that fastened the Float Bridge so it could not get away. Because of ill health Prof. Gaither has been obliged to leave his school for a short season. The Academy is continued by his assistants.

—There will be a Concert at Camden Court House to-morrow evening. The proceeds to be devoted to educational or charitable purposes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Medicine that Cures

IS

VEGETINE.

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures and the immense increasing demand, Vegetine may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For Scrofula in the blood, Vegetine is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers, and all diseases arising from impure blood if Vegetine is used according to directions. There is not a case of Scrofula in existence that Vegetine will not cure, provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vegetine is pleasant to the taste, and in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

PAID NEARLY,

$400.00!!

January 2, 1875.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—When about six months old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such immense size I could scarcely turn my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston, who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough, aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and in a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use Vegetine, though the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of Vegetine, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I voluntee for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,
W. H. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass.

What is Vegetine?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthing. It acts directly upon the blood, it quiets the nervous system. It gives you a good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is soothing to mothers, for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases of the system, arising from impure blood, no matter what nature. Give a fair trial for your complaint; then you will say it is our friend, neighbor and acquaintance. "Try it; it has cured me."

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1-2 dozen (18 2 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. G. GILMAN,
468 Broadway.

Toll, R. Stevens, Esq.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

Vegetine to be had at
Dr. BUTT'S

Queen's Delight, one of the very best blood purifier known; Cod Liver Oils, Peck's, Moller's, Burnett's, Wilson's, &c.; Bull's & Ayer's Sarsaparillas, Rosadalis; Simmon's Liver Invigorator in powder and liquid;, Plantation, Hostetter's, Orange Grove, Baker's Hoofland, German and Star Bitters; Sea Weed Tonic; Ayer's Hair Vigor; Allen's Hair Restorer; Hall's Sicilian Hair Renovator; Lyon's Katharion; Schenk's Pulmonic Syrup; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Ague Cure; Elixir Iodo Bromide Calcium Compound; Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; Allen's Lung Balsam; Sanford's Liver Regulator; Pratt's Killer of Bed Bugs; Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu; Balsam Wild Cherry; Norris' Tonic; Sozodent; Hampton's Vegetable Tincture; Old Nick's Cholera Medicine; Jaynes' Alterative, Expectorant, Tonic Vermifuge, Pills, Liniment and Carminitive; Bachelor's and Richmond Hair Dye; India Cologogue; Tarrant's Seltzer Apparent; Gargling Oil; Radway's Ready Relief; Houseman's Cough Drops; French Dressing for Shoes Mustang Liniment; Perry Davis' Pain Killer; Mother Noble's Syrup; Piso's Cure for Consumption; Debing's Pile Remedy; Magnolia Balm; Foutz, Robert's and Fickard's Herse Powder; Old Nick's Magic Liniment; Sewing Machine Oil; Erasive for cleaning cloths; Fahnstock's, McLane's, India and Louie Vermifuge; Holloway's and Greensfelder's Worm Confections; Ayer's, Schenk's Mandrake, McLane's, Sholls, Wright's, Cephalic, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Lee's and Shallenberger,s Pills; Mitchel's Eye Salve; Pancreatic Emulseon; Forrest's Juniper Tar; Alicock's Porous Plasters; Sulphate Quinine; Sulphate Chinchonia; Sulphate Chinchouidia; Cincho; Quinine and Sweet Quinine; Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Haughton's Pepsin; Sapolia; Coxes Geletine; Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine Apple and Bitter Almond; Mount Eagle Tripoli for cleaning silver ware, brass, &c.; Gray's, McAllister's, Carbolic and Griswold's Salves; Dalby's Pain Extractor; Starr Paper, Congress Water; Harlem Oil; Liquid and Solid Opodeldoc; Tarrant's Cubebs and Copabia Compound; Dye Colors of various shades; Composition; Husbands and Calcine Magnesia; Eureka Toothache Remedy; Old Nick's Toothache Cure; Sages Catarrah Remedy; Thompson's Eye Water; Wheaton's Itch Ointment; McMuns Elixir Opium; Payson's Indelible Ink; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Chlorate of Potash Troches; Pocket Knives; Scissors; Shears; Razors and Straps, Spectacles; Colognes and Extracts for the Hankerchiefs; Chest Protectors; Tooth, Hair, Shoe, Shaving and Clothes Brushes; Fine Tooth and Dressing Combs; Black and White Pomatum; Toilet Powder; Paper and Envelopes; Large lot of Account Books; Segars; White Lead and Zinc; Varnishes of various grades; Black Paint; Linseed Oil raw and doubled boiled; Lard, Lubricating and Fish Oils; Chrome, Green and yellow, and all other grades of paints; Window Glass of all sizes; Lamps and Chimneys; Kerosene 150 degrees Fire Test; Spirits Turpentine; Coal Tar.

All the above articles can be had at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S, DRUG STORE, 75 Cor. Road and Fearing Street.

DEVOE'S

brilliant

OIL,

SAFEST AND BEST.

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OIL,

The Finest Illuminator in the World.

The Devoe Manufac'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 80 Bever St.,
NEW YORK.
20-6 months.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSITS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.
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ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

Agents Wanted for the

Women in Battle.

A narative of the exploits, adventures and travels of Madame L. J. Vala-quez, otherwise know as LT. HARRY T. BUFORD, C. S. A.
A True
Southern Heroine.
Edited by C. J. WORTHINGTON,
Late U. S. Navy.

MADAME VELASQUEZ, disguised as a Confederate officer, participated in a number of the hardest fought battles of the late war, and greatly distinguished herself by the extraordinary valor she displayed. She also distinguished herself as a

Spy and Secret Service Agent,

and on numerous occasions ran through the Federal lines and obtained information of vital importance to the Confederate commanders. Obtaining admission behind the

SCENES AT WASHINGTON,

she established confidential relations with prominent Federal officials; was concerned in the great

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by which the United States Treasury suffered to the extent of millions of dollars; was actively engaged in blockade-running, and in encouraging

SUBSTITUTING & BOUNTY FRAUDS

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The above facts are substantiated by leading men both South and North who participated. No book of such varied and intense interest as the Woman in Battle has ever been issued in America.

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SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO.,
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The most remarkable book of the season.—*Herald.*

The sensation of the day.—*Tribune.*

Written by the wife of a member of Congress.

MAILED, POSTPAID, FOR 50 CENTS.
WREED, WICKERSHAM & CO.,
Publishers.
26 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA
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MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED Misjudged critically, UNAPPROACHED
In capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.
BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both Hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).
INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.
EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.
CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
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STEAM ENGINES,
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Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

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NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THOS. JAS. & [illegible]
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.
Manufacturers also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Toilet, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic & other Presses, &c. Repairing a specialty. Send for Circulars and Price-List.

R. K. SPEED. JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

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Capital Represented $10,000,000.

Issue every *desirable* Kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock*.

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates*.

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.—1yr.

MANHOOD HOW LOST, HOW

RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravigance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
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127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
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GREAT MEDICAL BOOK
and Secrets for Ladies and Gents.
Sent free for two stamps. Address,
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24-1yr.

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Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

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Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

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4 -3m.

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Commission Merchants

AND

Auctioneers,

Buy and sell Corn on Commission.
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Oct. 6, 1875.—3m.

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MARVINS ARE THE BEST.

STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.
Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.
Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

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GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and
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CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

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Awarded highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

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Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

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STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,

Albums, Graphoscopes, and Suitable Views,

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We are Headquarters for everything in the way of
STEREOPTICONS and MAGIC LANTERNS
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Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on applications.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference
6-3m.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, ... 9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon ..... 3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon, ... 9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh, ... 3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, ... 5,15 A. M
Arrives at Weldon, ... 5,15 P. M
Leaves Weldon, ... 2,20 A. M
Arrives at Raleigh, ... 2,40 P. M

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam Latham Plymouth, N. C.
23-1yr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this fall and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Drinking Office.

Steam Engines

AND

BOILERS,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS

&c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
Messrs FEIK & CO.
WAYNESBORO
FRANKLIN CO. PA.

BELIEVING, as I do that this Factory turns out strictly first class work, and that within the next ten years, all progressive farmers, and cotton gin men, will consider the steam engine as much a necessity as the horse power has been heretofore, the economy of steam vs. horse power, becoming more and more apparent every year, to all wide awake men. I have taken the agency for the above machinery in the counties east of the Chowan river, and am prepared to furnish at short notice at factory prices with files, if called from Hagerstown Md. any size engine and boiler desired, from 2 to 200 horse power, with pumps, governors, shafts, hangers, pulleys &c.

Portable engines set up and satisfactorily started free of cost to purchasers.

A 6 horse portable now on exhibition, at the shop of J. F. Sanders Elizabeth City. We do not propose to compete with the numerous low price engines now in the market, but propose to sell a strictly first class engine, complete in all its parts, which will perform all we claim for it, with ordinary care and last a life time.

Any information in regard to machinery used in our section, as to prices, best makers &c. furnished on application. Descriptive Catalogue and price list sent to any one who will favor me with their address.

Elizabeth City, N.C. J. W. SAWYER
June 16th 1875. tf.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Holiday Recipes.

A GOOD CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—One pound of flour, two pounds of suet, one pound of currants, one pound of plums, eight eggs, two ounces of candied peel, almonds and mixed spice according to taste. Boil gently for seven hours.

ANOTHER WAY.—One pound and a half of raisins, stoned, half a pound of currants, half a pound of mixed peel, three quarters of a pound of bread crumbs, three quarters of a pound of suet, five eight well beaten eggs; mix well together, and, when sufficiently stirred, boil seven or eight hours.

ANOTHER WAY.—Two pounds of raisins, three pounds of currants, three pound of beef suet, two pounds of moist sugar, two ounces of citron, two ounces of lemon peel, one ounce of orange peel, one small nutmeg, one bottle of apples, chopped fine, the rind of two lemons, and juice of one; mix well together. This should be made a little time before wanted for use.

MINCEMEAT.—Six pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins stoned, three pounds of apples chopped fine, four pounds of suet, two pounds of sugar, two pounds of beef, the peel and juice of two lemons, half an ounce of mixed spice. Press the whole into a deep pan when well mixed.

MINCE PIES.—Take a pound of beef, free from skin and strings, and chop it very fine; then two pounds of suet, which likewise pick and chop; then add three pounds of currants, nicely cleaned and perfectly dry, one pound and a half of apples, the peel and juice of a lemon, half a pint of sweet wine, half a nutmeg, and a few cloves and mace, with pimento in fine powder; half citron, orange, and lemon peel ready, and put some in each of the pies when made.

Useful Hints.

The grindstone is a self-sharpening tool; and after having been turned in one direction for some time (if a hard stone), the motion should be reversed. Sand of the right grit applied occasionally to a hard stone will improve it.

Exhaust steam should never be discharged into a brick chimney. It is liable to disintegrate the mortar and thus to render the entire structure unstable.

It has been observed that old charcoal burns more energetically than recent, because the former has absorbed oxygen from the air, a circumstance which has been practically utilized with advantage in refining crude iron.

New linen may be embroidered more easily by rubbing it over with fine white soap. It prevents the threads from cracking.

A mortar celebrated for its durability is composed of well slaked lime mingled with finely sifted sand. To this is added one quarter as much fine unslaked lime as there has been sand used. While it is being mixed, the mass heats, and the mortar should then be immediately used. The substance is waterproof and becomes excessively hard.

Salmon skin makes a leather of about the thickness of dogskin and as tough as wash leather. The scale marks leave a neat pattern.—*Scientific American.*

Lime as Manure.

In answer to your inquiry as to the experience of farmers with the use of lime as a manure, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, I will say that I have been in the habit of using from one to two car-loads per year, of from five hundred to six hundred bushels each, of refuse lime from the limekilns, for the last twenty years. On our hill lands of beach, maple and hemlock timber, flat stones and soft water, I think it very beneficial and the cheapest of all manures in use; but these lands are quite destitute of lime in their rock formation. We think it useless on all crops, but have seen the greatest benefit on grasses and clover, often doubling the crops in meadows and pasture in one year, and twice doubling them in three or five years. The grass starts earlier in the spring after liming, and looks much greener in color all the season. A limed field can be distinguished readily from one that has never been limed at the distance of half a mile to a mile. We usually sow five to ten bushels to the acre of slacked lime—sowing from the tail of the wagon with a round pointed shovel, and sow every second or third year, and often sow plaster alternate years, which does well with lime. The fields that have long been limed show less benefit than new fields that have never been limed, but the farm longest limed has not fallen off in crops, but is now (after twenty years' liming), I think, the best producing farm in our county.

Potato Bugs Revivious.

So little is said about the potato bug now, that it may not be amiss to relate an incident that took place last summer in New Jersey, and somewhere within the bounds of Salem County. An official of the New Jersey State Grange (not the worthy master) vouches for the truthfulness of the story. It seems that a farmer there had a potato patch that was sorely plagued with the grinning bugs of which all our agricultural readers are already too familiar. How to rid his vines of them was a mystery, for to pick them by hand was a repulsive job, and to use paris green he never would consent. A happy thought struck him. It seems he didn't get mad, and lose all his ideas, as a Western farmer did, when the grasshoppers came by millions, and he took his land roller and mashed them on the wheat field, and—had a good crop of wheat in consequence. No, he took the teeth out of his horse rake, made uprights, and otherwise fixed up an apparatus very like an old fashioned clover huller. With this attached to his horses, he drove through the potato patch from one side to the other, and from end to end three times, catching the bugs in the well prepared trap. The result was that, from the fourteen acres he gathered fourteen bushels of potato bugs.—*Farmers' Friend.*

A Morning in Oraibi.

In *Scribner* for December is an interesting paper by Major Powell, descriptive of the "Provinces of Tusayan" in Arizona. We take from the article the following account of Indian worship at daybreak: At the dawn of day the governor of the town goes up to the top of his house and calls on the people to come forth. In a few moments the upper story of the town is covered with men, women and children. For a few minutes he harangues them on the duties of the day. Then, as the sun is about to rise, they all sit down, draw their blankets over their heads and peer out through a little opening and watch for the sun. As the upper limb appears above the horizon every person murmurs a prayer, and continues until the whole disk is seen, when the prayer ends and the people turn to their various avocations. The young men gather in the court about the deep fountain stripped naked, except that each one has a belt to which are attached bones, hoofs, horns, or metallic bells, which they have been able to procure from white men. These they lay aside for a moment, plunge into the water, step out, tie on their belts, and dart away on their morning races over the rocks, running as if for dear life. Then the old men collect the little boys, sometimes with little whips, and compel them to go through the same exercises. When the athletes return, each family gathers in the large room for breakfast. This over, the women ascend to the tops of their houses to dress, and the men depart to the fields or woods, or gather in the kiva to chat or weave.

There is a deal of truth and good sense in this clipping: Children are children as kittens are kittens. A sober, sensible old cat that sits purring before the fire does not trouble herself because her kitten is hurrying and dashing here and there in a fever of excitement to catch its own tail. She sits still and purs on. People should do the same with children. One of the difficulties of home education is the impossibility of making parents keep still; it is with them, out of affection, all watch and worry.

THE ENGLISH CHRISTMAS.

How the Holiday Season is Spent in the Old Country.

There are plenty of the old, joyous customs left to make the English Christmas a season of delightful pleasures. Not many years ago I spent Christmas in a fine old English country-house; it is in the country that the English who are well-to-do enjoy this festivity. And this is what I saw and heard:

It was a quaint, rambling old house, with odd, jutting gables, and a large hall with open fireplace, and family pictures hung on the walls, and huge antlers and swords suspended over the doors, and a pretty lawn in front, shaded with oaks and chestnuts, which were now, however, bare of leaves.

The family and their few guests met on the morning of the day before Christmas, and all hands set to work hanging the pictures, windows, and walls with red berries, holly, ivy, and other bright evergreens. The young girls repaired to the pretty little Gothic village church, and, assisted by the youth, decorated the altar and pillars with the prettiest fanciful arrangements of graceful vines and hot-house flowers. In the afternoon, amid much laughter and blushing smiles from the girls, some branches of mistletoe were suspended from the chandelier in the middle of the drawing-room.

The gay party assembled at dusk in the spacious hall, grandpa having the seat of honor by the great open fireplace. Before long I was made aware of the first of the English Christmas customs.

It was a crisp, clear, moonlight night; the ground had a thin coating of dry snow, which squeaked sharply under the feet as one passed. Presently voices were heard outside the door. A sweet, simple, touching song fell upon our ears; its subject was the old story, yet ever fresh, of the birth of Christ at Bethlehem, nearly nineteen hundred years ago. There were men's and women's and little children's voices mingled in the lovely melody. They were the "carol singers."

When they had concluded, they were invited in and treated to a nice warm meal, and some comfortable clothing and money were given to them, for they were poor, ragged and hungry creatures. After their departure, the young folks, amid much joking, hung up their stockings, and each repaired, in the merriest spirits, to his or her bedroom.

I was awakened from deep slumber by a sound not less delightful and more merry than the song of the carol singers. It was the beautiful, joyous Christmas chimes being rung out from the village church. What happy, brisk and sprightly voices had the bells. Heard in the night, their effect was most inspiring.

All over England, at the same hour, the people were being awakened by just such merry sounds. Even in big London town the peals of the chimes were answering each other from church to church, and arousing the drowsy citizens to the consciousness that Christmas was here.

Of course the morning was given up, as it is in many an American family, to the well-filled stockings, and the pretty presents which clustered on the high Christmas tree. Never did people have a merrier breakfast. Then church time came, and how very pretty the little church looked, its gray old pillars and wall tablets smothered in evergreen, its altar bright with pious mottoes in many colors as we came down the aisle!

After the service we returned home, and towards evening the Christmas dinner was eaten. The table fairly groaned with good things. There was a big baron of beef at one end, and a lordly turkey at the other; there were sweet-scented flowers, and pyramids of fruits and nuts; then came on the smoking, round plum pudding and the huge mince pies. Last of all, the "snap-dragons" were brought in a dish all a-flame; the lights were put out; and everybody dipped his or her hand into the fiery platter, with many a scream and shout, to pull the snap-dragons out.

It was after the Christmas dinner was over that the party gathered in the drawing room to play the famous old-fashioned Christmas games. First came the game of "mistletoe," which the girls pretended to dread so much, and which the boys were so anxious to begin. It was a sort of game of "catch," in which the great point was for the girls, in trying to escape being caught, not to pass under the mistletoe bough which hung from the chandelier. If any merry little miss did so, she was immediately kissed by the first youth who could catch her.

Besides mistletoe, there were "blindman's buff" and "hunt the slipper," and many another game as familiar on this side of the Atlantic as the other.

Later in the evening came the charades—a pastime almost as universal in English country houses at Christmas-tide, sometimes acted with all the accompaniments of splendid dress and even scenery in the noblemen's castles and manors; but more often acted in an alcove of the drawing-room, with perhaps a sheet or a couple of flags for curtains. On the present occasion the charades were committed by heart, and were entered into with hearty zest by old and young alike.

In England as with us, the poor are especially remembered at this festive season, and it has been the custom for centuries in this country to keep "open kitchen" for all the hungry who choose to come to take part in the good cheer. In some parts of the kingdom the farmers have the habit of extending an especial hospitality at Christmas, even to their pigs, which are regaled with "warm messes," instead of their ordinary rations; and in these messes sprigs of mistletoe are sprinkled, which, according to the tradition, causes the pigs to fatten quickly.

Church Pews.

There is a speck of history connected with the origin of church pews that cannot help but prove interesting. In the early days of the Anglo-Saxon and some of the Norman churches a stone bench afforded the only sitting accommodations for members or visitors. In the year 1319 they are spoken of as sitting on the ground or in a standing posture. At a later period the people introduced low, three-legged stools, and they were placed in no uniform order in the church. Directly after the Norman conquest wooden seats came in fashion. In 1387 a decree was issued that none should call any seat in the church his own except noblemen and patrons, each entering and holding the one he first found. From 1530 to 1540 seats were more appropriated, and a crowbar guarded the entrance, bearing the initial of the owner. It was in 1608 that galleries were thought of. And as early as 1618 pews were arranged to afford comfort by being baized or cushioned, while the sides around were so high as to hide the occupants—a device of the Puritans to avoid being seen by the officer, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned.

A Surfeit of Trade Dollars.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle* says: Trade dollars are now more abundant in towns along the Comstock than coins of any other denomination. After the manner of Aaron's rod, they seemed to have swallowed all other silver coins. Nearly every man that buys a cigar, a drink or a meal, throws down a trade dollar when he comes to make payment. The shopkeepers at times so deluged with trade dollars that they become almost wild. In order to make change they are often obliged to turn out and hunt through whole sacks of "big Carson dollars," as some call them, to find a half dollar. They often have on hand a peck of trade dollars to half a dozen fifty-cent pieces. On the last pay day the mill and mining companies paid out bushels of trade dollars. Next month they should pay out a few bushels of "halves" and "quarters" to go with the dollars.

A FOOLISH MISER.—John Welkins, an English miser, wanted to cheat his mother; so on his deathbed he ate up bills to the amount of $150,000. The numbers were registered and the old lady got the money back from the bank.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

The Early Life of Vice-President Wilson of the United States.

The New York *Times* gives us the following incidents in the early life of the late Vice-President of the United States. It says: The surroundings of Henry Wilson's early life were those of the bitterest, the most complete penury. His father and mother were born of poor parents, and were accustomed to poverty, for they had never known any other condition, and had learned to sweeten its asperities with the honey of contentment. They occupied a mere hut in Farmington, N. H., and the husband and father supported his family by something akin to hired labor. Their first son was Henry Wilson, who was born in February, 1812, and his birth was rapidly followed in the next seven years by the advent of seven more sons. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that the eldest was put in the way of supporting himself as early as possible. In fact, he was hardly ten years of age when he was apprenticed to a farmer. But in spite of the grinding poverty of the household, it must be remarked that the parents had taught their children to read, and the young lad, when he left the paternal hut for the farm of Mr. Knight, could read fluently, and had already begun to devour the scanty stock of books in the neighborhood.

For eleven long years the subject of this memoir toiled as an agricultural laborer, getting a month's schooling every winter. In the pitiful school to which the youths of the vicinity rather unwillingly went he became a noted character from the first day of his appearance. For the master intrusted him with an abridgment of that fascinating work, "Murray's English Grammar," and marked for him a lesson to be committed to memory. The farmer to whom he was apprenticed had no notion of allowing the good days to be wasted on learning. School was only on those occasions when it was absolutely impossible for his drudge to be profitably employed. So Henry Wilson, then a white-headed boy of eleven, made his entrance into school for the second time three weeks after his first arrival. The master was quite ready to excuse him from repeating what he had been instructed to learn by rote, but Henry said that he had learned it, and, indeed, it proved upon his commencing to recite that he had committed the entire volume to memory! And this little incident will furnish a key to his subsequent success as a politician, for he was that rather than a statesman. He had a prodigious memory for isolated facts, such as dates and names, and his mind was as tenacious to retain as it was voracious in acquiring, so that it became a vast storehouse of miscellaneous, but most useful, information. He showed also that hunger for books which has invariably been evinced by the superior men of the world. He would walk, and often did, twelve or fifteen miles to secure a coveted volume, and this, it may be remarked, without any proud prevision of his ultimate destiny. As hungry men are crazy for food, so this boy was crazy for books, and read for the sake of reading. He was known far and near as an eager borrower of books, and as a youngster blessed with a prodigious memory.

When the long term of apprenticeship had expired, she was one and twenty and a free man left Mr. Knight and engaged on another farm. But this was rather a change for the purpose of enabling him to continue his agricultural pursuits. For the region about him was sterile, and the Ceres of the locality was a particularly stunted and unsmiling divinity, and for a year or two back immigration to the more favored regions of Massachusetts had been developed. He had looked forward to the building of his indentures with eagerness because he desired to try the new land and get some share of the extravagant wages that were said to be offered there. The Eldorado of those days was nothing more nor less than a shoemaker's last, and the half-starved laborers of that part of New Hampshire were glad to go and learn the trade by working for a term without wages. Young Wilson had made up his mind that Natick was the place for him, and thither he bent his steps. It was more than one hundred miles away, but he cut a hickory stick from the woods, passed it through the folds of the handkerchief that held his wardrobe, and started manfully in seach of his fortune. And at Natick the goddess, who is by no means so blind as the poets have feigned, being rather deaf to supplications than blind to merit, was awaiting him. There he found an old Farmington friend and crony, who set him in the way of learning the shoemaking trade, to which he devoted himself with such ardor that in three years he saved the handsome sum of $700, having made 7,000 pairs of shoes. But he had done far more this, for he had read and read to his heart's content. He had made a friend of an old deacon who had a library of fifty volumes, and he had devoured these. Some of these were standard works, such as Voltaire's "Charles XII. of Sweden," Robertson's "History of Charles V.," Rollin's "Ancient History," Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," and others of similar value both for style and information.

This old Deacon Coolidge was an excellent specimen of a true-blue Yankee. He was religious, he was clear-headed, and he sympathized intensely with efforts on the part of young men to rise. He boarded a few young men in his house, and looked after them in a fatherly, patriarchal fashion; and when he found among them several who were passionate readers, and had evidently gifts for debate, he encouraged them to form a debating society among themselves. His influence obtained for them the use of the district schoolhouse as a place of meeting, and their animated debates became the talk of the place. Oftentimes the battles of this mimic forum were prolonged till late in the evening, but these shoemakers made up for it by working far into the night. Indeed, the sole fault that Henry Wilson's landlady ever found against him was that his hammer was kept going when people ought to be in bed. And so during these three years he trained himself in habits of industry, of study, and of debate. More than all, during this time, his eyes were thoroughly opened to the evil consequences of slavery, and he became an ardent, whole-souled Abolitionist. As Cato declared that before all things Carthage was to be destroyed, so did this young man feel in his inmost spirit that the utter destruction of the institution was the work given by Heaven to patriots of that date.

With $700 savings he determined to have a thorough schooling, and commenced attending an academy, but the friend to whom he had confided his little pile of earnings failed, and it was swept away with the failure. This was somewhat of a bitter experience for a young man in Wilson's circumstances, but it acted on him just as a blow of the whip upon a high mettled racer. He left his academy and went back to Natick, but desiring to make money faster than before, he worked upon his own account, and prospered so greatly that in 1840 he owned his shop, the land it was built upon, and a handsome residence on the main street of the town. Thus did he rebound from his fall. But in those six years he had become a notable man. He had taken part in contested elections, had spoken widely and with ever-increasing reputation, and in that year of 1840 fairly led the defection from the Democratic ranks in the interest of Gen. Harrison, and secured his own election to the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts as a member from Natick.

The Child.

A child has a right to ask questions and to be fairly answered; not to be snubbed as if he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored as though his desire for information were of no consequence, nor mislaid as if it did not signify whether true or false impressions were made upon his mind. He has a right to be taught everything which he desires to learn, and to be made certain, when asked for information is withheld, that it is only deferred till he is older and better prepared to receive it. Answering a child's questions is sowing the seeds of its future character.

THE USKOKS.

The Early History of Some of the Herzegovinian Rebels.

The London *Standard's* special correspondent says: In the reports on the insurrection in Herzegovina it has sometimes been mentioned that after the invaders from Montenegro, Dalmatia and Croatia the Uskoks furnished the strongest contingent to the insurgent forces. The word "Uskok" signifies fugitive or outlaw, and during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was a term of the greatest reproach among all seafarers, especially the Venetians. The Uskoks came originally from Bosnia and the Herzegovina; they fled before the invading Turks, and at first took refuge in the fortress of Clissa, in Dalmatia, at that time considered impregnable. From here they made raids into the Turkish territory, till, in 1537, the Turks conquered Clissa and destroyed it. The Uskoks then passed over into Austria, part of them going to the district of Sichelburg, on the frontiers of Carniola and Croatia, and part to Zengg, on the Croatian coast, where they were protected on the land side by vast forests and steep mountains, and on the coast by the stormy Gulf of Quarnerolia.

The plundering raids of the Uskoks often extended into the interior of the Balkan peninsula; for instance, in 1613, Trebinje was destroyed. And as their wealth and power increased the dregs of all other countries joined them; thus among the Uskoks beheaded at Venice, August 14, 1615, were nine Englishmen. In Zengg and its suburbs the women lived, and such luxury reigned here that they constantly drove the men to undertake fresh piracies to supply their extravagant demands. The utter brutalization of men and women increased with every generation. Their unfortunate enemies were not safe even after death; their bodies were mutilated, leather made from their skins, and the Uskoks drank their blood and ate their hearts. Often, too, these savages would dip their bread, before eating it, in the life-blood of a wounded foe, for a superstition reigns among the Illyrians that all who partake of such bread at the same time will be friends forever. What is related of the women is still more horrible; for when Rabbatta, the Austrian commander in the fort of Zengg, was murdered by the inhabitants of the town, his headless corpse was placed upright in the church, and the women, worse than dogs, licked the blood from his wounds. After the Friulian war, however, Austria was compelled by the treaty of Madrid to take measures against the pirates; their ships were destroyed and they themselves made to immigrate to the district of Sichelburg, between Laibach and Karistadt.

The Fond Father.

A tender Chicago father had with much solicitude observed the failing health of his only daughter. All through the summer she had received, with his full approval and with apparently a warm reciprocal feeling, the visits of a young man of most estimable character and of fair prospects. Him she accompanied nightly to the front door, and even to the gate—a proceeding which her fond father regarded with some anxiety as the raw evenings of autumn came on, and he noticed his dear daughter's shortened breath and hectic color. The other evening he called her into the parlor—she had been absent for three days upon a visit to her Aunt Samantha—and, throwing wide the folding doors, clasped her to his heart in fond emotion, as he said: "See, Susanna Julietta; see, and never think that your poor old father doesn't think about you and care for your comfort." There the astonished girl beheld, swinging in the recess, between the two rooms, a perfect model of their front gate, with several long pickets and six short ones, and a nicked plate latch. The artist, in his devotion to nature, had even retained the thumb marks near the handle in the original, and the impressions on the lower bar worn by the cherished daughter's dear little boots. Art, too, had improved upon nature, for the gate, which swung upon noiseless hinges, had at the top a shelf, just one kiss broad, furnished with a student's lamp and a box of caramels; for the feet the lower bar was softly padded and warmed by a hot air pipe connecting with the furnace, and two spring chairs were fastened, one on either side. "Thar," said the fond father, while his eyes filled with happy tears. "Thar, ye can swing and kiss all night long, and never catch a breath of cold." The good old man had had the gate surrounded with evergreens, and had laid a plank walk on the young man's side, to increase the naturalness of the scene, while at considerable expense he had had a street lamp hung in the alcove above, which was—rare thoughtfulness—not lighted. "Now, Susanna Julietta," said he, "that 'ere ought to be as good as life. But if you don't think so—for your poor old father won't begrude you nothin'—I'll come round every quarter'n hour or so and yell out, 'Susanna Julietta, come inter the house afore you get your death o' cold;' and I know your little brother thinks nuff o' ye to play he's a street Arab, and cry, 'Ain't them sweetnesses?'" "O father! father!" cried the girl, as she flung herself into his arms, "O father! you are so good and it is all so nice; and, yet, O father! it isn't like the original article at all."

The Vice-President's Successor.

By the death of the Vice-President, says the New York *Herald*, Senator Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, who was chosen president *pro tempore* at the extra session of last March, becomes the actual president of the Senate, and in case of the death of the President of the United States his successor in office.

The constitution of the United States, article two, section one, provides that "Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected." Congress accordingly enacted the law of March 1, 1792, which provides that in such a case the president of the Senate shall succeed to the Presidency; and the same law, to provide for a possible neglect of the Senate, declares that in case there shall be no president of the Senate, then the speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President. The same act of 1792 provides that when both the offices of President and Vice-President become vacant the secretary of state shall notify all the governors of States of the fact, and shall publish in the newspapers notice of an election for President, "within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing"—an impossibility at this time; or, in such a case as this, "within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, in the next year ensuing;" and the electors are to meet and record their votes on the first Wednesday in December, after their election.

Three Vice Presidents before Mr. Wilson have died in office—George Clinton, who held the office, succeeding Aaron Burr, during Mr. Jefferson's second term, and the first term of Mr. Madison; Elbridge Gerry, who held it in Mr. Madison's second term, and William B. King, of Alabama, Vice-President under Franklin Pierce.

The English in India.

India is garrisoned by 60,000 British soldiers. Besides these intimidating troops there is a native army of about 125,000, which, as well as the subdued and unarmed people require to be watched and kept in awe. The mortality among the British soldiers, and especially among the women and children of their families, is fearful. Permission is given to fifteen per cent. of the soldiers to have their wives and children with them. According to a recent sanitary report it appears that in all India there were last year thus attached to the army 6,626 women, 11,800 children, and that the mortality among them was as follows: Among the women twenty per cent. per 1,000, and among the children seventy per cent. per 1,000, died. This sacrifice of life is an item of the cost of keeping India in subjection.

The Texas Department.

General Ord, of the United States army, in command of the department of Texas, in his annual report, says: It seems to me that the circumstances of the plunder of stock ranches on the Rio Grande are almost identical with the piracies committed on our commerce at one time by the Algerines, who fled in safety to their own ports with their prizes. There the offenses were committed on the open sea, and here they are committed with the same ease on the open plain. In both cases the pirates found a ready sale for their captures in the ports where their expeditions were fitted out, namely, Algiers, Tripoli, etc., for the Moors, Matamoras, Reinosa, Camargo, Mier and Guerero for the Mexicans, and in both cases the pirates were rewarded by promotion and honors. Patrolling the country along the Rio Grande, with a view of intercepting raiders before they can reach the river with stolen herds in their possession is as if we had tried to stop depredations upon our commerce by the Moors by scattering our cruisers along the north coast of Africa with a view of intercepting some Algerine pirate, before he could get within three leagues of land with his American prize. The success of Captain McNally, of the State troops, in striking the party of Cortina's men in possession of a stolen herd recently, was due to his accidentally capturing two straggling robbers, who, by the use of the only effectual means known in such cases, but not legitimate enough for regulars to apply, were compelled to betray the position and strength of their band. I have good reason for the belief that the order from the Mexican government for the arrest of Cortina was due to the order for the movement of a naval force to the Mexican border. As Cortina was not the only leader of raiding bands—and the others are still at their old business—some more effectual means must be adopted then sending troops and sailors to look on while our people are being despoiled and murdered, for it is very evident that the sailors and soldiers, however willing, can do nothing if confined to this side of the river, and an order to make reprisals, with the means to carry out the order, sometimes resulted in indemnity as well as security.

The "means" referred to above was hanging by the neck until the men were nearly dead, then letting them down and continuing the experiment until they were willing to tell what they knew.

The Abergele Railroad Horror.

An English correspondent says: The most graphic description of this extraordinary and terrible catastrophe was that given by the Marquis of Hamilton, the eldest son of the Duke of Abercorn, whose wife and family, fortunately for themselves, occupied one of those rear carriages which were unshackled and saved. In his account the Marquis of Hamilton said: "We were startled by a collision and a shock which, though not very severe, were sufficient to throw every one against his opposite neighbor. I immediately jumped out of the carriage, when a fearful sight met my view. Already the whole of the three passengers' carriages in front of ours, the vans, and the engine were enveloped in dense sheets of flame and smoke, rising fully twenty feet high, and spreading out in every direction. It was the work of an instant. No words can convey the instantaneous nature of the explosion and conflagration. I had actually got out almost before the shock of the collision was over, and this was the spectacle which already presented itself. Not a sound, not a scream, not a struggle to escape, not a movement of any sort was apparent in the doomed carriages. It was as though an electric flash had at once paralyzed and stricken every one of their occupants. So complete was the absence of any presence of living or struggling life in them that, as soon as the passengers from the other parts of the train were in some degree recovered from their first shock and consternation, it was imagined that the burning carriages were destitute of passengers; a hope soon changed into feelings of horror when their contents of charred and mutilated remains were discovered an hour afterward. From the extent, however, of the flames, the suddenness of the conflagration, and the absence of any power to extricate themselves, no human aid would have been of any assistance to the sufferers, who, in all probability, were instantaneously suffocated by the black and fetid smoke peculiar to paraffine, which rose in volumes around the spreading flames."

Utilization of Refuse.

Jackson S. Schultz, of New York, made a statement before the United States Public Health Association on "the utilization of animal and vegetable refuse substances in large cities," giving the results of his two years' observations on the New York board of health. The advances of European cities in this direction were mentioned and eulogized. New York as lately as 1827 depended on the swine to do its scavenger work. In 1830 the ordinances discontenanced the presence of swine in the street, and now the hundreds of tons of valuable feed are weekly collected, towed out to sea and cast overboard. This may answer a sanitary purpose, but it is not economical. It should be made a source of income. The present board of health is embarrassed by the fact that it must pay twenty cents per hour for poor service; while another public department has in its care hundreds of paupers and thousands of able-bodied prisoners, whose labor is turned to no good account. But how to make profitable use of this waste, with one hand tied and the other paralyzed by the political lazzaroni, with which they are compelled to work, presents a problem which no man can solve. A family of five persons produces enough of vegetable and animal refuse from the kitchen to support one pig. I propose to keep a city swill-barrel and feed one hog for every family contributing. There are in New York certainly 60,000 families. If we supplement hotel kitchen and market refuse with the nutriment to be derived from those animals, now so imperfectly and dangerously utilized, fully 66,000 swine could be supported. Mr. Schultz protested against contracting for sanitary work, as no adequate specifications can be drawn by a board of health. Hotels in New York sell their garbage for from $500 to $2,000 per year to men who feed swine in the suburbs. The garbage from kitchens is collected by private persons, and more than pays the cost entailed, to utilize in various ways. A wholesale collection was urged by the city. It was proposed that New York buy, or lease, one of the numerous islands in Long Island sound, erect adequate shelter for swine and feed them from the city offal. The labor of paupers, who now eat the bread of idleness, should be employed on this island. It is also proposed to convert all the dead animals into nutritions food for hogs. In New York one hundred horses die each week. The hide is worth $4. Fat ones dying by accident should be used for swine's food and others for fertilizers. The work, except that of collecting, can be done by paupers. It is calculated that the remuneration to New York would be not less than $720,000, which would compensate doubly for collection and utilization. In closing his paper Mr. Schultz said the plan he suggested would absolutely control at one place all the offal and refuse of a city, by methods at present understood and by labor which at present is unproductive and worse than wasted.

A HINT.—Carl Schurz says, in speaking of the Centennial: "The country will in the coming year resound with eulogy of the men who founded the republic, but those old patriots, if they could, would tell us to spend fewer efforts in praising them and make strong efforts to follow their example."

HIS REPLY.—An old Californian replied, when a life insurance company was first introduced into San Francisco and he was asked to support it: "Well, I've no opinion of a spekelation whar a man has got to die to realize."

A Chicago girl worth $3,000,000 is out doing house work in order to know how to govern her own mansion when she gets one.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The steamer Amerique, plying between New York and Havre, broke her shaft on the last trip over, and was obliged to proceed under sail..... Jones' brewery, in Sixth street, New York, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $300,000, and throwing three hundred men out of employment.... After the Russian General Kaufman had left Namanghan for Khojend, the Kiptschaks rebelled, and surprised the former town. They invested the citadel and the Russian camp. The Russians resisted successfully for three days, when General Scobeleff returned and attacked the Kiptschaks, who fled, leaving 3,800 dead on the field. Anarchy reins throughout Khokand..... Four vessels for the Magdalen islands, from Canada, with supplies, are lost, with lives, and it is feared the rest of the fleet have suffered the same fate. The government was asked to dispatch a steamer immediately for Pictou with provisions, otherwise a large portion of the inhabitants will be in a state of starvation.....The National Grange, at its session in Louisville, elected officers and raised the salaries.....The commissioners appointed to examine the work on the Mississippi jetties find everything progressing favorably, and regard the ultimate success of the plan as certain.....The report of the recruiting service says that with an army of 35,000 in the years 1867 and 1868, the number of deserters reached 10,000 in a year. During the year ending June 30, 1875, the army of 25,000 men lost only 2,521 by the crime of desertion, as against 4,606 for the year ending June 30, 1874..... The United States lighthouse board has asked for $2,139,600 for the support of the neral lighthouse establishment for the year ending June 30, 1877, as against $1,899,000 for the last year.

Peru is exultant over the fact of having secured a contract from parties in Paris for 2,000,000 tons of guano. The newly-discovered beds of guano are considered richer than the old ones.....Spain continues to send soldiers to Cuba..... There has been a heavy and disastrous gale off the coast of Fifeshire, England. Some fishing boats were lost. Sixteen fishermen are known to have been drowned, and fourteen are missing.....A lunatic named Hile, at the county hospital at Gettysburg, Pa., killed a woman named Beatty, who went into his room to clean it. He choked her until insensible, and then drove the small end of a broomstick into her brain. She had been repeatedly forbidden to go into his room without one of the keepers..... Henry Ward Beecher preached on the common schools and pointed out objections to reading the Bible in them.....A fire in the large building, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York, destroyed property to the value of $100,000..... According to custom, the governor of Massachusetts pardoned four convicts on Thanksgiving day.....A lad twelve years of age named Cross, committed suicide at Brattleboro, Vt., by shooting.....The rotary bleacher in Richmond & Co.'s manila paper mill, at Lowell, Mass., burst from its position, and was thrown some distance through the walls of the adjoining woolen factory. The paper mill was badly injured, and the damage is estimated at $9,500; no insurance..... The loss of the steamer Pacific is now charged to have been entirely the fault of the ship Orpheus, which ran directly across the steamer's course.

The schooner Sunshine, from San Francisco for Coos bay, is ashore bottom up at the mouth of the Columbia river. She is reported to have had thirty passengers, besides a crew of ten. All are supposed to be lost.....Tony Nellum and Alice Harris, both colored, were hanged at Monroe, La., for the murder of the husband of the woman. Fully five thousand persons were in attendance at the execution. Tony managed to free his hands and grasp the rope above his neck and one of the posts of the scaffold, and the sheriff was obliged to hold his hands down until he died. Two other colored murderers were hanged at Sardis, Miss., in the presence of four thousand people..... An altercation between two women took place at Fallsburg, N. Y., during which one of the women raised an iron poker and killed a child in the hands of the other..... Chief-Justice Waite, whose friends have mentioned him as a possible candidate for the Presidency, has written a letter in which he considers it derogatory to the high office he occupies to be concerned in politics..... Harriman, of Auburn, Me., beat Avery in a fifty-mile walk. The distance was made in ten hours and twenty-sixminutes..... The railway men, at a meeting in Chicago, advanced the rate of freight East..... While three small boys were playing in an excavation in Brooklyn, N. Y., the earth caved in, burying them several feet under the surface, so that life was extinct when they were exhumed..... In spite of the bad weather, the funeral of the late Vice-President was attended in Washington by a large and sad body of people. The Senate chaplain conducted the services, and the Rev. Dr. Rankin pronounced an eulogy.

One of the proprietors of the Channcey and Grand Tunnel mines in the Wyoming valley, Pa., noticed a flaw in the roofs, and becoming convinced that there was danger, ordered the men to quit work. About two hours subsequent the roofs fell in, carrying down one hundred acres of rock and earth. The damage was over $100,000, besides throwing a large number of miners out of work at a severe season of the year..... The British iron-clad Monarch ran into the ship Holden from Pensacola, and both vessels were considerably damaged..... The report of the Indian commission shows there are 379,863 Indians in the country.....A dispatch from Rangoon, India, says large re-enforcements of troops from Hong Kong have arrived at Perak. Governor Jervis has issued a pacific proclamation. Hostilities are suspended pending the answer of the native chiefs to the British demands and the arrival of re-enforcements from India..... Ex-Gov. James E. English, of New Haven, Conn., has been appointed by Gov. Ingersoll to fill the place of the late United States Senator Ferry..... A woman named Weik, of Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested for the murder of her stepson, whose body was found in an old well, weighted down with iron. The murder was probably committed that her own child might inherit the deceased's possessions.

The Boston rubber shoe factories were destroyed by fire, throwing eight hundred employees out of work. Loss, 600,000; insured $156,000..... The United States supreme court gave a final decision in the great Union Pacific suit in favor of the company..... On and after January first the single rates of letter postage between the United States and Japan by direct service, via San Francisco, will be reduced from fifteen to twelve cents per half ounce or fraction thereof, prepayment obligatory..... There will be no sales of rosemy gold ordered for the month of December, the currency balance being large enough to obviate the need of sales, which, the secretary says, are never ordered for any other purpose than to replenish that balance..... A special telegram from Alexandria says the Abyssinians had surprised and killed a body of 1,200 Egyptians, including seventeen officers..... R. W. Baylor, of Norfolk, Va., and Col. James Keegan, formerly of the army, fought a duel near Baltimore, and Baylor received a severe flesh wound..... The Russian forces in Khokand lost heavily by the recent uprising..... Charlos Atkinson, colored, aged twenty years, of Franklin, La., committed an outrage on a little white girl, five years old, the daughter of a respectable widow. The negro was captured and lodged in jail. Shortly after he was taken from the custody of the sheriff by the enraged people and hanged to a tree.

Count von Arnim, of Prussia, is to be indicted for treason..... The Liberian troops, in an attack on a native settlement, were repulsed, with loss of men and three pieces of artillery. The natives at once began to bombard Latrobe with the latter..... Cattle stealing on the Rio Grande continues, it being asserted that the thieves have a contract for 18,000 head to fill at Monterey. The Mexican government claim that if they send soldiers to stop the thieving, they in their turn will become thieves, and so add to the number..... Dr. Davis and wife, the abortionists of Ottawa, have had their death sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, on account of their aid in convicting their victim's seducer..... Minister Cushing has returned an unlimicable note to the Spanish government..... Russian papers advocate the occupation by Prussia of the balance of Kitokand..... The police of New York stopped the lottery of a church fair, and announced their intention of preventing any more similar gambling.....

The National Temperance Society, at a meeting, thanked Secretary Bristow for his prosecution of the whisky ring, and demanded that the Centennial commission rescind their decision to have liquor sold on the grounds..... Hereafter the government clerks in Washington are to work until four o'clock, instead of three o'clock as heretofore..... By the sudden breaking of a chain attached to the hoisting wagon, which was being let down in the mines of the Buckville colliery, at Tuscarora, Pa., the wagon came down with great force, instantly killing Hugh Sharp and Patrick McIntyre, and wounding four other miners..... A woman in Washington gave birth to four children, and at last accounts the quartet and their mother were doing well..... There is a great improvement in the Quebec lumber market, the reason assigned being that the Norwegian government has issued orders to curtail the supply in that country.

It is better to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him.

We trust the time will come when every one will use Dobbins' Electric